

Lawrence, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

## An Important Law Question.

By the act of Congress of July 22d, 1854, entitled "An act to establish the office of Surveyor-General of New Mexico, Kansas, &c.," the 12th section, after extending the pre-emption law of 1841 over the Territories, concludes as follows:

"Provided, however, That when unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tracts claimed shall be filed within three months after the survey has been made in the field, and on failure to file such notice or to pay for the tracts claimed before the date fixed for the sale of the lands by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the parties claiming such lands shall forfeit all right thereto; Provided, said notices may be filed with the Surveyor-General, and to be noted by him on the township plat, until other arrangements shall have been made by law for that purpose."

"Specific tracts claimed," or that which is specified or particularized, must be the identical one to which the pre-emptor first laid his claim. It cannot be an adjoining or contiguous one. The word "tract" in the laws of the United States, particularly in the pre-emption act of 1841, and in the one alluded to of 1854, seems to apply only to the one hundred and sixty acres to which the pre-emptor has set up a claim, and which, on his compliance with the conditions, becomes his.

Was it the intention of Congress that the pre-emptor in settling upon unsurveyed lands should be governed by the metes and bounds set or "claimed" by himself, or by those bounds which should afterwards be fixed by the public surveyor? This is a question of great practical importance, but one which has seemed to escape the attention of the pre-emptor. Our people have generally adopted the principle of interpretation which governed the act of 1841, forgetting that that law applied only to surveyed lands, and that the section given above entirely changed the character of pre-existing laws, by opening those not surveyed for settlement. Congress seeing proper to open lands for settlement before they were surveyed, also saw fit to change the entire practice which had governed them to that date; and allowed the settler to mark out his own claim, or procure the services of another at his expense, and by giving notice to the Surveyor-General of the specific tract claimed within an expressed period, and paying therefor, to settle upon the land.

It may be objected to this position that the claimant was not required to file notice of his claim until after the survey was made, and arguing from this that he was to be governed by the bounds as made by the public surveyor. It is not more reasonable to infer that it was the design of Congress that the claimant should have the advantage of the public surveys to aid him in more accurately defining the boundaries of the "specified tract claimed?"

That the new law is incomplete, seemed evident to Congress by requiring a certain mode of procedure to direct in the premises only "until other arrangements shall have been made" by them on the subject.

The question is one of deep interest to the settlers in Kansas, and should be decided without delay by the Department. Thousands of persons have come here, marked out their claims, and made improvements. Some have invested thousands of dollars in building houses, and breaking up and fencing their claims, in consequence of a decision of the Department that "a mere entry upon public lands, and their remaining without cultivation of the soil, was not that kind of occupancy which the law contemplated." In running the lines it is found that many who have occupied lands for various periods, and expended their all in improvements are suddenly cut out of the same by the lines of the surveyor, their improvements falling upon the quarter section, as indicated by the surveys, previously occupied by another. If the popular understanding is to prevail great injustice is to be done the bona fide settler whose own labor and the accumulations of years, with the means of support of a dependent family is to be swallowed up by those who had no claim whatever to such improvements. Equity demands that this matter be thoroughly investigated, and if no provision now exists by which the pre-emptor can be made secure in his possessions Congress should extend such relief with as little delay as possible.

## Safe.

We are happy to record the fact that Col. McCracken, who was confined so long in the jail at Leavenworth for killing Clark in self-defense, and who made his escape and passed through this place during the war, has arrived safe in Detroit, where he gave the history of his wrongs to a crowded house. He is now beyond the reach of persecution, and will amply repay his persecutors for all the injuries they have inflicted on him.

## John F. Hale in the Senate.

We cannot interest our readers more than by copying a few extracts from Mr. Hale's speech on the 3d inst., in the Senate of the United States, in which he spoke of several features in the President's Message. He said:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—I do not rise for the purpose of making a personal explanation, because I believe that the country thinks of no great consequence what the opinion of any individual Senator may be; but, Sir, I have not a word to say against the propriety of those gentlemen from Northern States who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and are still members of the Senate, making explanations; for there is not one of them that has ever had his election submitted to the people of a Free State, who has had a chance to make an explanation on his floor, or will be likely to get it very soon. Hence, I have not a word to say about that.

Now, Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to the doctrines of the Message. In the first place, the President has a great deal to say about Central America, as if that were the engrossing subject with the people at this time. I tell the President that there is a central place in the United States—not Central America, Central United States—called Kansas, about which the people of this country are thinking vastly more at this time than they are about Central America, down in the land of filibusters; and it seems to me that the President of the United States would have discharged just as appropriately his proper constitutional functions if he had favored us a little with that, instead of consuming so much space upon Central America, outside of the United States. I do not wish to enter the list with the distinguished Senators who have spoken on this message—the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass,) and my friend from New York (Mr. Seward,) because, if I were to do so, though there would be no foundation for such a charge in fact, public rumor would at once say that I was ambitious to put myself forward as the lieutenant of a company of gentlemen who occupy distinguished positions before the country. It is for this reason that I touch on Central America with great caution and great diffidence. Central America, Sir, is an agitating subject just at this time, and it is seized upon by those agitators who do not think it prudent to take hold of a subject which really agitates the people. They care nothing about Central America—not a straw; the whole thing is a humbug exploded long ago.

Then, Sir, I think I can say to the President, that the people would have been quite as much pleased to hear a little more about Kansas, as so much about Central America. The President, however, does have a very little to say about Kansas—a very little indeed. He says:

"In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive."

I wish that were true; but I take issue with him. I say the interposition of the Federal Executive has been there, and it has been there on the side of those very acts of violence. Sir, the people of Kansas have had to protect themselves against mob law, instigated by the President and sustained by his officials there. When he says there has been nothing to "justify" official interposition, I admit it is true there was nothing to justify it; but the interposition was there, whether justified or not. Then he goes on to say that the people of Kansas must be protected; well, Sir, they will be protected; but they have not had protection from the President of the United States. Do you not know, Sir, does not the Senate know, and does not the country know, that Governor Reeder came here and proclaimed in the ears of the President that Kansas was a conquered country? And what did he do? The Governor told him that Kansas was conquered. What do you suppose Gen. Jackson would have done, if one of his Governors had come to Washington and said, "General, that Territory which you sent me to govern has been conquered." "Why, in the name of the Eternal," he would have said, "who has conquered it?" He would have called upon the country for all its military force and all its volunteer force to retake it. But, Sir, it was not to Gen. Jackson that the story was told, but to another and different sort of man. What was the answer? The President turned him out. He said: "Governor, we have no further need of your services; we wish you all prosperity, but you are not the man to carry out squatter sovereignty in Kansas." Then he took Mr. Wilson Shannon; and Mr. Wilson Shannon went, shouting over the plains as he went, that he was for slavery in Kansas. He went too fast; and I think, between the North and the South, Mr. Wilson Shannon will not find a very wide place to stand upon. I do not think he will find a friend here to say, "God save him!" when his time comes up.

So much for Kansas. After this allusion to it in his message, the President undertakes to read a long lecture upon slavery. It is not the first time the President has delivered lectures on slavery, and I have a word or two to say on the view which he takes of it. The President of the United States in the paper which he sent here a few days ago, takes the ground that the gentlemen who do not agree with him in his peculiar notions are the enemies of the Constitution. He says it, for he says:

"If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a State, whose Constitution clearly embraces a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State."

Thus the President undertakes to designate as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him on this subject. I do not know how others feel, but I say

it is an insult to the majority of this nation. The President knows, if he reads anything beyond the most servile sheets that his creatures send to him, that the public sentiment of this country condemns most decidedly his action in that Territory. No man knows it better than he, or at least no man ought to know it better; and when he goes on to characterize as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him, he knows he so characterizes certainly one half of the popular branch of Congress, and quite a number of the members of the Senate—no matter for them, however; as they do not belong to "healthy organizations," let them take care of themselves. I will not speak for them, but I speak for myself, and I say the President can do me no sort of harm by any such denunciation as this. I am perfectly willing to take it; but, Sir, standing here as a representative of our native State—his and mine together—I will not have him hurl such an imputation as that unchallenged or unrebuked.

He has no right to designate any men who are here under the same oath to support the Constitution which he has taken, as enemies of the Constitution; and when he does it he comes down from the high place which God, in his wrath for the punishment of our national sins, and for the humiliation of our national pride, has permitted him to occupy. I say he comes down from that high place into the arena of a vulgar demagogue, and strips himself of everything which should clothe with dignity the office of President of the United States. I deny the issue; I hurl it back in his face; I tell him, when he undertakes to designate these men as enemies of the Constitution, he abuses and defames men whose shoe-leathers he is unworthy to undo.

Sir, these are plain words, but the time demands them. When the President of the United States sends such a message as this to me, or to a body of which I am a member, I shall be restrained by no consideration from speaking what I believe to be the truth. The President says, that if the enemies of the Constitution—we all know whom he includes in this phrase—are to have another contest with its friends, there cannot be a better one. Grant it, Sir; let us have it. I tell you this is the very place where the fight is to be made. This part of the message, stripped of its verbiage, means this: If, by the illegal violence of the men who have gone over into Kansas, and undertaken to establish slavery there, they shall come here and ask for admission into the Union with a slave constitution, and Kansas will be rejected, the President tells us that is the most favorable aspect in which that question can be presented. That will be the issue, and, if it be decided against slavery, we are threatened with civil war.

Sir, I am not a man of war; but when I have heard it threatened so often, I have sometimes wished that God in his providence would let it come. If it had no other effect, I think it would have one. I think it would learn those men who are constantly talking about the dissolution of the Union a lesson which neither they, nor their children's children, would ever forget. I am not certain that I should not want the war to come on while we have just such a President as we have now, and I will tell you why. If the attempt at disunion were made with such a man as General Jackson, or General Taylor in the Presidential chair, and they were repressed promptly, as it would be, people would say, "Oh, it was his great military power, his reputation, his popularity, which did it." God knows they could not say it of this President. [Laughter in the galleries.] If the President succeeded, and if the Union were sustained, as it would be, it would be by its own inherent energy, and from no factitious power which it would acquire from the overshadowing popularity of the President.

Sir, when the President undertakes to stigmatize, as he has done, those who differ from him, he steps beyond what he has a right to do; he steps over the mark; he violates the laws, which, I think, should govern the intercourse between the different members of this government. When he denounces as enemies to the Constitution those who differ from him, I think it proper to meet him in this way, and to take issue with him. Does the President think that upon this issue he can go before the country? Does he think that he stands in a place where it is safe or prudent for him to denounce as inimical to the Constitution views which are entertained by a vast majority of the people of this country?

If he is safe, it is in his obscurity, and nothing else, that shields him—it is the utter hopelessness of his position.—Sir, I heard a very instructive comment made upon his message by a southern gentleman within a very brief time. "Oh," said he, "it is one of the best messages that ever was written, and Pierce is the best President we have ever had since Washington." "Well," said I, "the person to whom he was speaking, 'you will re-nominate him, will you not?'" "No," said he, "that is another thing; his message is a little too strong to get northern votes with; we shall not use him any more." That is exactly the position in which the matter stands.

## MARRIED.

By the Rev. A. B. Blood, Mr. ADAM BROWN, to Miss ABIGAIL CLEVELAND, both residents of Pittsfield, Mass.

## DIED.

In Brownville, K. T., on the 23d inst., Mrs. JAMES M. wife of the Rev. James Gilpatrick, Missionary to this Territory, aged 48 years. Eastern papers please copy.

In Lawrence, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM DAVIS, formerly of Virginia, and late of Missouri, after a short illness with inflammation of the lungs, aged 69 years. Louisville and St. Louis papers please copy.

Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis.

THIS Company proposes to take risks upon buildings and personal property in Kansas Territory, upon the same favorable terms as applications for insurance taken by G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Lawrence. They have the general agency for the Territory.

St. Louis, Dec. 20, 1855. J. S. HANCOCK.

John Baldwin, Ferryman.

## Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 26, 1856.  
CORN—50¢/bush; corn meal \$1.25; 50¢/bush.  
WHEAT—In sacks, \$6.25; 50¢/bush; super-fine, \$6.50.  
BUTTER—Fresh, 50¢/bush.  
EGGS—Fresh, 50¢/bush.  
HAMS—Smoked, 15¢; bacon, 12¢; prime pickled pork, 15¢.  
LARD—50¢/bush.  
SUGAR—100¢/bush.  
COFFE—25¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢/bush.  
SPICES—25¢/bush.  
SALT—Coarse, 10¢/bush; refined, 15¢.  
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 15¢; white, 12¢.  
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 80¢; common, 70¢.  
RICE—12¢/bush.  
CRACKERS—15¢/bush.  
MACKEREL—15¢/bush.  
COFFEE—14¢/bush.  
TEA—Black, 70¢/bush; green, 80¢